

tum, referred to without a name by Brunner, inadvertently referred to by Burr as "var. *erythronata*, Br." Adelung corrects this to var. *erythronata*, Burr, nec Br.

2. var. *discrepans*, Adel. Only female known; of the *hemiptera* form, the pale border of the pronotum dominating and almost extinguishing the normal dark centre. Received from Vernon, Beauchamps and Demont, in France.

3. var. *picta*, Adel., bigger than the type and coloration more ornate and complex; described from Fontainebleau and Bouray.

4. var. *chopardi*, Adel., a little smaller than type; colour pale; approaches *riviventris*, Costa. Described from France, Fontainebleau, Bouray, St. Germain, Beausset.

Our British orthopterists would do well to pay careful attention to all available material of *E. lapponica* and so-called *E. lividus*. It seems practically certain that the name *E. lividus* should be confined to our big, pale, macropterous, Mediterranean species, our pale British form hitherto called *lividus* really being *E. lapponicus* var. *perspicillaris*. Almost certainly the *hemiptera* form is known in Britain too.

A New British Capsid (Hemiptera).

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On three occasions during last August and September Mr. H. Donisthorpe captured in Surrey a species of *Capsidae*, which has not previously been recorded from Britain. Five specimens in all were taken, one ♂ four ♀s, two of them at Weybridge and the other three at Oxshott, and all occurred on Scotch Fir. These insects, though in colour varietal rather than typical, agree morphologically with the description of *Megacoelum beckeri*, Fieb., given in Reuter's great work, *Hemiptera Gymnocerata Europae*, and they represent, I feel sure, one of the many forms of that variable species, and as such, make an interesting addition to our Hemipterous fauna.

M. beckeri is very closely allied to *M. infusum*, H.S. (the well-known *Calcoris infusum* of British catalogues), and for its recognition no more is needed than to mention the points of difference. *M. infusum* is always described as glabrous on the upper surface, and this is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, though I find that in most specimens there are two or three long and very fine erect hairs, usually either on the disc of the pronotum, or at the apex of the corium close to the cuneus. *M. beckeri*, on the other hand, is, when in good condition abundantly supplied on its upper surface with long erect hairs, which, however, are very easily rubbed off. The hind tibiae of *M. beckeri* have also both the black setae on their outer edge and the fine hairs on their inner, evidently longer than in *M. infusum*, and there are similar long hairs on the hind margin of the posterior femora near the apex. It is also a slightly longer and more robust insect, with stouter antennae and legs. Some of Mr. Donisthorpe's specimens show the dorsal hairs remarkably well, and though others have lost many of them, they are all recognisable by the features of the hindlegs and the size and general robustness of form.

The colour of both species varies a good deal, and while the typical form of *M. beckeri* is pale, like the majority of our British examples of *M. infusum*, both species have also darker forms, and the above speci-